FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated that it makes "no difference" to Iran who is president of the United States. The Iranian nation has announced its proposals through the Majlis, he said, "and now the world and America should know who is an adventurist." Tehran radio cited a UPI report from the United States saying that President Carter and President-elect Reagan have not reached a "common policy" on the hostages but that both had expressed their desire to resolve the issue. The radio said the agency reported that Reagan "committed" himself to any agreement that the Carter administration reached and that the President will "focus his attention" on the hostages issue for the remainder of his term. According to the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, Iranian papers reported that President Carter is ready to continue negotiations through Algerian mediation but that the United States is not prepared to accept all four conditions set by the Majlis. TANJUG said the governor of the Iranian Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari, is reported to have "eased" the condition demanding the return of the late shah's assets by saying that the United States should "help" Iran in returning the property which the late shah took out of the country.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio reported that the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps killed a total of 250 Iraqis in offensive and defenseive operations in the Qasr-e Shirin area on 6 November and that intense fighting is continuing on that front. On the Abadan front, the radio said another Iraqi attempt to cross the Bahmanshir River had been foiled and that Iranian aircraft continued to attack Iraqi positions while the enemy kept up its artillery and mortar bombardment of the residential areas of the city. According to the radio, the situation in Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) remained unchanged, with the Iranian troops still firmly in control of the eastern sector of the city and preventing Iraqi troops from crossing the bridge over the Karun River. Tehran radio also reported the Iranian seizure of stategic heights and positions in the Sumar area, Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz and Susangerd and continued clashes in Dezful, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Ab-e Garm, Kur-e Mush, Gilan-e Gharb and Ilam. In further reports it claimed that Iranian air raids into Iraq had destroyed a listening station in As-Sulaymaniyah, wiped out military columns on the Al-Faw-Basra road and destroyed border posts in Fallahiyeh and Al-Mu'amareh. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, also reported that Iranian aircraft had attacked military installations in As-Sulaymaniyah and Panjwin.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported by INA, reiterated that while Jordan supports Iraq, it is not participating in military operations.

Israel

According to HA'ARETZ, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a lecture to Tel Aviv University students called reports that Israel is providing military aid to Iran "unfounded." He said Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori had spoken of such aid not as a "fact" but as a "possible option." The newspaper also cited Shamir as stating that Israel has a "great interest" in the Iraq-Iran war and is "following events there so as to be able to intervene if the need arises." However, a government press release, carried by ITIM, denied that Shamir had said anything about Israeli intervention in Iran.

Afghanistan

AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, reported that the PDPA will hold its fourth plenum "soon" to discuss a Cabinet reshuffle. The agency said Afghan dissidents in New Delhi speculate that President Babrak Karmal returned from the Soviet Union with Moscow's endorsement to discharge ministers belonging to the Khalq faction of the party. AFP also said the Khalq faction has formed "underground self-defense units" and is reportedly cooperating with the Muslim rebels. Sources in Kabul told AFP that Communications Minister Mohammad Aslam Watanjar and Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy are preparing for a possible confrontation with the Parcham faction and that the Khalqis have obtained arms from police stores in the Interior Ministry. Kabul radio on 5 November reported that Watanjar has returned from Havana--where he represented Afghanistan at an intersputnik conference--and that he had been welcomed home by "some high-ranking party and government officials."

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Egypt--MENA carried President Anwar as-Sadat's congratulations message to Ronald Reagan on his election victory. In the message, As-Sadat expressed "appreciation" to the United States for its stand on the Middle East, its "support" for the establishment of peace in the region, and its "efficacious participation in giving impetus to the peace efforts." He said Egypt looks forward to the "continuity of this active and positive" U.S. role.

Iraq--The Ba'th Party organ ATH-THAWRAH, in a commentary reported by INA, said a change in U.S. presidents does not indicate a change in U.S. policy and that "calculations" made in relation to President-elect Reagan's victory mean "little" since the Arab nation does not expect any "good" to come from any U.S. president. The paper declared that Reagan's policy on the "Arab homeland" will be no "less malicious or cunning" than that of President Carter's and went on to say that it will "not be long" before the new president puts an end to the hostages issue and "exposes" a "new page" in dealing with the Khomeyni government in Iran.

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PDPA LEADERS COMMEMORATE GREAT OCTOBER, CABLE USSR LEADERS

Karmal Congratulates Brezhnev, Tikhonov

LD062114 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, has sent the following message to Moscow on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution:

Respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; respected Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Kremlin, Moscow:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, the DRA Government, and the toiling people of Afghanistan, and on my own behalf, I congratulate you upon the ausipcious 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and through you dear comrades to the Leninist Central Committee and all the proud members of the CPSU, to the heroic Soviet people, who are continuing along the Great October path.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is the greatest event in the history of mankind and the start of fundamental changes in the interest of the toiling millions, and the formation of the first peasant and worker state was its first fruit, which is a source of reassurance today to the cause of peace and progress, independence and socialism in the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is a turning point in the history of mankind which has affected the evolution of our thoughts most decisively. It is not by accident that the 20th century is known as the Great October century. In light of the Great October, the heroic people of the Soviet Union have engaged in the great work of making a new society and have shown in practice that Soviet power is the brightest example of freeing the toilers from the chains of oppression and exploitation and will remain so.

Under the proud and thoughtful flag of October, and by taking inspiration from this huge shining historic episode, the world socialist system came into existence; the workers movement and the movement for national liberation grew stronger and further. Under the influence of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the free people of Afghanistan obtained their political independence from the aggressive British imperialists and later put an end to the oppressive feudal system.

With the success of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage in Afghanistan, the path of economic and social development was opened. The people of our country, with complete appreciation, will never forget that from the very first days of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution they have benefited from the selfless, all-round cooperation and assistance of the USSR. When our country was openly attacked across our borders the country of the Great October came to our aid. The present, liberated generation and our fortunate future generations will never forget this fraternal internationalist and timely assistance. The friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the great USSR, especially after the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, is an outstanding example of fraternal, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation which has been enhanced to the highest level.

Our recent visit to the great country of the USSR is a shining example of these real fraternal relations. I take this opportunity to convey my deepest respects and feelings to you dear comrades, the leaders of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people on your warm welcome and the fraternal friendship you showed us and our people on this visit.

On the occasion of threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress the heroic people of the USSR have the right to be proud of themselves; by their sacrificing work under the wise leadership of the proud Leninist Central Committee of their Communist Party they have demonstrated that they are followers of the path of the great Lenin and the path of the Great October.

The path of October is the path of all progressive humanity. The celebration of October is the celebration of all toilers of the world and the time of celebration of peace and progress. We too consider ourselves deeply to be participants of this celebration.

Respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; respected Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, once again I convey my best wishes for the further success of the heroic Soviet people. I wish you, dear comrades, good health.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Dost Greets Gromyko

LD062359 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the DRA, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Moscow on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Respected Comrade, A. Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, Kremlin, Moscow:

I am glad, on the auspicious occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to present my best, friendly and comradely warm greetings to you, respected comrade. I am sure that the close, friendly and fraternal relations and the all-round fruitful cooperation between our countries, after the success of the Sawr Revolution--in particular its new development stage--is steadily continuing and developing and is in the interest of the people of the DRA and of the USSR and for the maintenance of peace in the region--Asia and all over the world-and for the sake of the welfare of other toilers of the world and will be further strengthened.

I am absolutely sure that the friendly and official visit of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the head of a party and government delegation to the USSR and in his talks and discussions with the party and Government leaders of the USSR, headed by senior Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Presidium, has opened a new and important chapter in the history of the two friendly and fraternal countries, the DRA and the USSR, and has further strengthened the friendly ties and the fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

On this occasion, when the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated, I present to you my best and hearty wishes for your health and future successes and the daily progress of the friendly and fraternal people of the USSR.

[Signed] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the DRA.

Leaders Attend Kabul Rally

LD070020 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, at 1300 today, participated in a splendid meeting that was organized by the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, the DRA Council of Ministers and the friendship society of Afghanistan and the USSR, on the celebration of the 63d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution, at Kabul Nandari hall.

At this meeting, members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; delegations of the leaders of the friendship society of Afghanistan and the USSR, the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, and the Afghan trade unions; journalists, artists, writers and poets; the ambassador of the USSR and the ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul were present.

During the opening of the meeting, the national anthem of the DRA was played and afterward, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, spoke briefly about the international importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Then Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, the minister of training and education and the president of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society spoke about the great importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new page in the history of humanity and for the first time, freed humanity from the yoke of national and class oppression. She pointed to the great importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the destiny of the people of Asia and also the role of this important event in starting and strengthening the friendly relations and the fraternal ties between the people of Afghanistan and the USSR.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad mentioned the selfless aid and cooperation of the USSR to Afghanistan from the beginning of the Great October Socialist Revolution till today. She added that these relations after the success of the Sawr Revolution and in particular in its most recent stage of development--which she positively evaluated--have reached their highest stage. She congratulated the heroic people of the USSR on this great and historic anniversary.

Nur Opens Lenin Museum

LD062326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Lenin Museum was opened this morning by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council, in the course of the special ceremonies at the Stor Palace. Also present were: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and vice premier of the DRA; several members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, vice premier, minister of justice and attorney general; several members of the Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; the USSR ambassador in Kabul and some of the embassy staff; editor in chief and some staff from the newspaper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR; and a number of party cadres and government personnel.

In his inaugural speech at the beginning of this ceremony Nur Ahmad Nur said: We are participating in a meeting today which is a serious step in the development of the progressive culture of our country and the further strengthening of friendship between our country and the USSR. Nur Ahmad Nur, speaking of the genius of the leader of the workers of the world, Lenin, and the long felt wishes of our party comrades, especially after the development of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, expressed the appreciation of our people's party for the lofty personality of this indefatigable fighter for the liberation of the workers. Our cultured people cannot forget the role of Lenin in freeing the people of the east, including our country, from the shameful yolk of colonialism.

Nur Ahmad Nur, in another part of his speech, said the opening of the Lenin Museum will help our party, cadres and compatriots so that by acquainting themselves with the life and the sensational past of Lenin--this great man of revolution--they should consider him as an illustrative and fruitful example of a human worthy of being emulated.

The PDPA Central Committee will do its utmost to publicize and popularize the writings and thoughts of Lenin and worthily introduce him to the masses of our people as its revolutionary duty. At the end of his speech, Nur Ahmad Nur added: We are opening the Lenin Museum today in celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--this great point in the start of our successful revolutionary movement--which has changed the political map of the world in a fundamental way.

Afterwards, F.A. Tabayev, the ambassador of the USSR in Kabul, said in a speech: I am glad that on the threshhold of the 63d Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary I can present the museum of the life and work of Lenin as the gift of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR to the PDPA Central Committee of the DRA which is an illustration of the successes of the Soviet people in putting into practice Lenin's ideas. The ambassador of the USSR, after talking about the great personality of the leader of workers of the world, added: When we talk about international problems we should mention that the recent visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and the premier of the DRA, and his entourage to the USSR and the fruitful and positive talks between the leaders of the two countries of the USSR and the DRA, gave us this inspiration in putting into practice the aims of the national and democratic revolution and to attain final success. The positive talks in the USSR showed there was total unanimity between the two parties regarding all matters of interest. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Presidium of the USSR, said, the people of the USSR and our party will always and at all times accomplish their internationalist duty to the end regarding the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan.

AFP SPECULATES ON CABINET RESHUFFLE, UPCOMING PDPA PLENUM

BK061440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1438 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--The fourth plenum of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) will be convened soon to discuss a Cabinet reshuffle, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The third plenum was held in the first week of July. The sources did not give other details.

Meanwhile, knowledgeable Afghan dissident sources here said that Afghan President Babrak Karmal might have come back from the Soviet Union with Moscow's endorsement to sack ministers belonging to the Khalq (People's) faction of the PDPA who are opposed to Karmal's Parcham (Flag) faction. Mr Karmal returned to Kabul yesterday after 21 days of "friendship visit" to the Soviet Union.

KHALQ FACTION REPORTEDLY FORMS ARMED UNDERGROUND UNITS

BK061313 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Khalq (People) faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has formed armed underground self-defence units and there are reports of increasing cooperation between the Khalqis and the rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said that two leading Khalqi ministers in Babrak Karmal's government, Communications Minister Aslam Ali Watanjar and Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, were organising themselves for a possible confrontation with Karmal's Parcham faction, the sources said.

The Khalqis, who are considered more nationalistic and independent, are opposed to the Parchamis who are considered closer to Moscow. The sources here could not give the numerical strength of such underground defence units but said that the Khalqis have secured arms from police stores in the Interior Ministry. The units are led by either Khalqi military officers or civilians, the sources said.

AFP REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN DOWNTOWN KABUL

BK061427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--A two-hour gun battle, apparently between Afghan rebels and government troops, took place near the Darulaman Palace--an important military facility centre in Kabul--in downtown on Friday last [31 October], Western diplomatic sources said here today. The attack, believed to be mounted by an estimated 75 to 100 rebels, was eventually repulsed after Soviet armour intervened, the sources said.

This is the first Western evidence of a major rebel attack on an important military centre inside the Afghan capital. The sources could not give casualty figures, but said that the rebels "inflicted injuries" to the government troops.

For three days beginning Friday last, sounds of explosions and gun fire were heard by city residents from several directions. Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said that three Soviets and two armed Parchamis (members of the Parcham faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) were killed at Karte Char, in downtown Kabul on October 29. Sounds of gun battle were also heard on the same day coming from the direction where the Polish Embassy is situated, the sources said.

Giving details of rebel activities in the outskirts of Kabul and in Afghan provinces, the sources said three armoured trucks were seen burning in the southern outskirts of the city on October 29. Soviet air strength bombed villages around Skariz-i-Aimir in northern Afghanistan on October 29 along the strategic Salang pass road, which connects the Soviet Union with Afghanistan. Rebel groups operating in Hassein Kot area in northern Afghanistan attacked Afghan Government troops on Sunday. Further north in Qarabagh, rebels attacked the governor's office on Saturday and took the governor and an unspecified number of officials as hostages. On Sunday, rebels stopped public transport buses at Maidan, a southern outskirt of Kabul, and took away identity cards of new conscripts. The cards might be used by the rebels for infiltration into the army, the sources interpreted.

A very long convey of Soviet armour entered the Afghan capital from the north on Monday which could mean the Soviets were bringing in new troops or battle worn troops were returning to barracks in the city, the sources said. It took one hour for the convoy to pass one point.

KABUL REPORTS ON PROVINCIAL SKIRMISHES

Qonduz Rebel Band 'Eliminated'

LD062246 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In an armed encounter, the armed forces, sarandoy and party activists, with the cooperation of the brave people of Chardarah District in Qonduz Province, recently eliminated a band of counterrevolutionary elements, who upon the instruction of their imperialist masters had disrupted the calm and peace of the toiling and noble people of that district. According to a Qonduz source, various makes of American and Chinese arms were seized from these foul elements and a number of these servants of American imperialism were arrested and are undergoing interrogation.

Laghman Rebel Losses

GF071117 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the program of cleansing the country of traitors and counter-revolutionaries, a large number of hirelings of U.S. imperialism and local and foreign reactionaries have been killed in the administrative center and environs of Laghman Province by the armed forces with the help of the noble people of the province. Security circles in the province said that arms and ammunition caches of these antisocial elements, found at [name indistinct] near the highway between Nangarhar and Kabul, have been completely destroyed. The security forces recovered rifles, machineguns, handgrenades, rockets and explosives of Chinese, Pakistani and world-devouring U.S. origin.

SRV, DRA JOURNALISTS HOLD COOPERATION TALKS IN KABUL

OW060825 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Nov--Dr Heyder Masa'ud and Mrs Nadjd Bahotaky, respectively president and general secretary of the Afghan Journalists' Association, held talks in Kabul on November 3 with Luu Quy Ky, general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, on increased cooperation between the two organizations.

The two sides agreed on the necessity to expose the vicious slanders and distortions spread by Western media and Beijing against the peoples of Vietnam and Afghanistan and against the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. While in Kabul, Luu Quy Ky visited several media establishments including the office of the Afghan newspaper TRUTH ON THE APRIL REVOLUTION, the central television station, the Afghan news agency, and the Kabul Journalism College.

FRENCH VICE CONSUL IN KABUL VISITS DETAINED JOURNALISTS

LD031613 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 80 P 7

[Unattributed report: "Representative of French Embassy in Kabul..."]

[Text] On 27 October a representative of the French Embassy in Kabul was able to visit for the second time two French journalists--Jean Elkouby (also known as Francois Missen) and Antoine Darnaud--who have been imprisoned for more than 50 days. The vice consul, who talked to them for 2 hours 15 minutes, found them "in quite good physical condition." A preliminary investigation of the case of the two journalists, who have been accused of entering Afghanistan clandestinely, has been concluded and a decision concerning them is expected soon.

Journalists Released

LD051521 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 P 10

[Unattributed report: "Afghanistan, Release of Two Journalists"]

[Text] Francois Missen and Antoine Darnaud, the two French journalists from the "Reporters' Company" who were arrested at the end of September in Qandahar, which they had entered secretly, were released in Kabul on Saturday 1 November. In addition, President Karmal's departure from the USSR has been postponed once again. The Afghan president is apparently undergoing medical examination. Finally, the Afghan Embassy in Paris has asked us to point out that Mrs (Faia Mokhtazada), a senior Foreign Ministry official, did not desert her country's delegation at the recent UNESCO conference but simply took "a few days' leave to visit some members of her family in Switzerland."

ZIAUR RAHMAN CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

BK051259 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has sent a message of greetings and congratulations to the U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan on his impressive victory at the recent presidential election.

In a message to Reagan, President Zia expressed the hope and belief that the United States would play a vital role under his wise and dynamic leadership in promoting global peace, progress and stability. He said Reagan is assuming the highest responsibilities as the president of the United States at a time when the world is passing through a period of unnatural strain and tension. President Zia said it is a matter of gratification that bilateral relations between Bangladesh and the United States are excellent and have been growing steadily. It is our hope, he said, during the tenure of office of the new president cooperation between the two countries will reach a still higher level. In his message, the president also wished well-being, peace and prosperity to the friendly people of the United States.

ZIAUR RAHMAN GREETS BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK061606 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has sent a message of warm greetings and felicitations to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. In his message, President Zia expressed his firm belief that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to be (?strengthened) for mutual benefit of both the countries. The president conveyed his best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of the USSR.

ZIAUR RAHMAN LEAVES FOR VISITS TO MOROCCO, GUINEA

BK060546 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca this morning for Morocco to attend summit-level Jerusalem Committee in Rabat. The summit will also be attended by King Hassan of Morocco and Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure.

Talking to newsmen at Karimtola International Airport shortly before his departure, President Zia said the objective of the summit is to mobilize international support for Jerusalem and discuss other international issues. Bilateral issues between Bangladesh and Morocco will also come up for discussion. From Morocco the president will go to Guinea on a 2-day state visit at the invitation of Ahmed Sekou Toure. The president said he will have talks with the Guinean president with a view to strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries. He hoped as a result of his visit Bangladesh's relations with North and West African countries would be further strengthened. Our relations with southern and Central Africa will also grow in future, he added. The president is being accompanied by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq.

FOREIGN OFFICE PROTESTS TO INDIA ON BORDER FIRING

BK051717 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Bangladesh Foreign Office has lodged a strong protest with India for unprovoked firing by the Indian Border Security Force this morning at Muhari Char. An official spokesman told BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA news agency that the Indian high commissioner in Bangladesh was called to the Foreign Office today and a strong protest was lodged for the unprovoked firing by the Indian border guards. The spokesman said that the Indian high commissioner was told that this action violated the understanding reached at the recent foreign secretary-level talks between the two countries in New Delhi. He further said that according to the understanding, the two sides were to maintain the status quo at Muhari Char. The spokesman categorically maintained that the Bangladesh side did not resort to firing despite the provocation by the Indian Border Security Forces, which fired eight rounds.

REPORTAGE ON GANGES TALKS WITH INDIA

Indian Minister's Comments

BK050540 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bangladesh-India ministerial level talks to review the working, implementation and impact of the Ganges waters agreement begin in Dacca today. The Bangladesh delegation at the talks will be led by Minister for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq while the Indian delegation to the talks will be headed by Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey, who arrived in the capital last year.

Talking to newsmen at the airport the Indian irrigation minister said we have to review the whole situation with regard to the Ganges waters agreement in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Asked what does he mean by the whole situation, Pandey replied: What we have done for the last 3 years. Indian Minister of State for Irrigation Z.R. Ansari, who also arrived with the delegation, said the meeting will also devote itself to finding out other ways of mutual help and assistance in the field of irrigation. Reciprocating the sentiments, Kazi Anwarul Haq said we are of the same mind on the issue of review of the agreement.

It may be recalled that Bangladesh and India signed the Ganges waters agreement on 1 November 1977 envisaging that the working, implementation and impact of the agreement should be reviewed 3 years after signing of it. Under the agreement the two neighborly countries are also required to prepare a project for augmentation of the dry-season flows of the Ganges during the period. The task, however, remains to be accomplished.

Bangladesh Minister's Opening Remarks

BK060609 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bangladesh Minister for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq has called for approaching the question of the long-term augmentation of the dry season Ganges flow by India and Bangladesh with renewed vigor. Haq said all possible alternatives for a solution to the question must be approached in a spirit of trust and mutual understanding. He was giving his inaugural statement at the ministerial-level Bangladesh-India talks which began in Dacca yesterday to review the working, implementation, impact and progress of the Ganges waters agreement signed between the two countries in November 1977.

Haq said he believes the joint river commission should continue to undertake this exercise under a renewed mandate. Reiterating Bangladesh's abiding interest in the augmentation of the dry season Ganges flow, he said without it the country's effort of having a decent living for the people in future would be (?unfulfilled).

5 Nov Discussions

BK051552 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bangladesh and India held three rounds of ministerial level talks in Dacca today to review the working, implementation, impact and progress of the Ganges water agreement of 1977. Minister of Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq led a 12-member Bangladesh team at the talks. A 16-member Indian delegation at the talks was led by Indian Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey. At the conclusion of their talks this evening both sides said they would begin the third and last round of talks tomorrow afternoon.

GANDHI, REDDY CONGRATULATE REAGAN ON ELECTION

BK0516[illegible] Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi have congratulated Mr Reagan on his victory. Mr Reddy also conveyed his best wishes for success in the great responsibility which will devolve on Mr Reagan.

In the message, Mrs Gandhi said that India and the United States share a common tradition of struggle for independence, dedication to democratic ideals and the spirit of tolerance and understanding. She hoped that the bilateral relations between the two countries will continue to deepen and diversify for the mutual benefit of both peoples and the objectives of peace and security in the world.

The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi said in reply to a query that India hopes to continue the normal pattern of friendly relations and mutual cooperation in various matters with the United States. India-U.S. relations are many-faceted and longstanding. U.S. Ambassador Robert Goheen has said that he expects basic continuity to prevail in American foreign policy despite a new U.S. president.

Commentator Views Reagan Victory

BK060700 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Spotlight Program: Talk by Prof M.S. Venkataramani of the Center for American Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University]

[Text] The American people decided yesterday that a new tenant should move into the White House in January--Ronald Reagan of California. A listless and unexciting campaign had culminated in a dramatic finish. Pollsters and pundits had predicted that the vote would be very close, however, less than 3 hours after polling had ended on the East Coast and even before polls had closed on the Pacific Coast, incumbent President Jimmy Carter went on nationwide radio and television to concede defeat and to offer his wholehearted cooperation to the winner in making the transition smooth and orderly.

That Carter's concession came when only a small percentage of the votes cast had been counted demonstrates the extent to which the electronic computer and the projections that it makes have won authority and legitimacy on the American electoral scene. The projections indicated a landslide victory for Ronald Reagan. It was a nationwide sweep. Except for his own native Georgia, Jimmy Carter was deserted by the South--his indispensable base of support. The populist industrialized states of the Northeast and the Midwest, traditional strongholds of the Democratic Party, were clearly disenchanted with the record of Jimmy Carter. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan went all the way with Reagan as did other large states like Texas and California. The farm states and the mining states too swung against Jimmy Carter. At the end, Carter was left only with the District of Columbia, Maryland, Minnesota, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Hawaii and Georgia for a paltry vote in the Electoral College. Reagan has rolled up, as of this time, an impressive 469 out of 538 electoral votes.

Carter became the third incumbent president and first Democrat to be rejected by the American people after just one term in office in this century. The other two--Taft in 1912 and Hoover in 1932--were overwhelmed by extraordinary circumstances: a party split in one case and a great depression in the other. Carter, unlike those other two, cannot be regarded as the unfortunate victim of extraordinary circumstances. The outcome of the present election is a clear repudiation of the man by the majority of American voters. They had come to believe that his record in office did not justify a second term of 4 years. Everybody conceded that Carter was, as they say, a real nice guy, however, a feeling had grown that he was incompetent and ineffective. Four years ago, in the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate, the American people turned to Carter as a simple, clean, honest and earnest outsider--an antidote to the stench that had penetrated into the White House itself. They gave him a chance and he blew it.

In defeat, he also dragged down the Democratic Party. The Republicans may possibly capture control of the U.S. Senate. The Democratic Party could boast of a substantially larger number of registered voters than the Republican Party, but Democrats obviously deserted their party in droves. They too reverted to the old refrain: It's time for a change; maybe we should give the other fellow a chance.

The election demonstrated that the American people continue to be strongly committed to the two-party system. If they are fed up with tweedledum they would rather turn to tweedledee than look elsewhere for a knight in shinning armor. No third-party candidate had been elected to the presidency in this century. The most prominent among the third party candidates, John Anderson, received only approximately 6 percent of the votes. He could not carry a single state.

That the long drawn-out primary campaigns had resulted in the nominations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan clearly indicated that a conservative tide was growing in the United States. Carter was the most conservative of the Democrats elected to the presidency in this century. The decisive defeat that he inflicted on Senator Kennedy indicated the conservative mood of Democratic voters in primary elections, but the Republicans came up with a man who was a far more outspoken conservative. When Reagan talked of cutting taxes, it looked as though the actually meant it.

As the incumbent Carter had a record to defend, failures to explain and promises to make--never an easy task when the record looks unimpressive, the failures all too glaring and the promises lacking credibility on the basis of past performance. As the challenger, Reagan's task was simpler--to attack Carter's performance and to paint a glowing picture of how problems would be solved if the voters would only reject the ineffective incumbent.

Various indicators showed that there was growing (?discontent) among American voters concerning inflation. Carter had appointed an influential czar with much fanfare but that czar dropped from public view while the rate of inflation kept right on climbing up. The economy appeared to be in the doldrums. It was a blow to American esteem and even the mighty automobile industry appeared to be unable to hold its own. The Chrysler Corporation had to be rescued from bankruptcy; Ford and General Motors recently reported huge losses; the steel industry was in trouble as were several others; the balance of payment situation remained adverse; the dollar appeared to have lost quite a bit of its steam; unemployment figures were steadily rising; and on top of it all came the taking of the hostages in Iran. The last was an unexpected bonus to President Carter, because, in a crisis, the instinctive American response is to rally around the president.

Carter had earlier strived to bolster his falling ratings in the polls by raising a scare about the alleged presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. That effort flopped. With the hostage crisis and the subsequent Soviet action in Afghanistan, he adopted a stridently militant posture warning against Soviet expansionism. Already sensing the sentiment in the country that America had failed to keep pace with Soviet rearmament measures, Carter announced major plans for a U.S. military buildup. These might have worked had the American voters believed that Carter could be expected to follow through with effective action.

Carter tried to depict his Republican opponent as a lightweight, a far out rightwinger, an opponent of welfare measures, a man insensitive to the legitimate aspirations of the blacks, Hispanic and other minority groups, and growing ever more so, he depicted the election as a contest not between two men or two parties but between war and peace. As the President peered into the TV cameras attempting to project the majesty of his office, his determination to be resolute and his plans for a better America, the lines appeared more deeply etched on his anxious face and the big toothy smile that was once his enduring trademark appeared as a labored smirk,

Carter rightly charged that Reagan offered simplistic solutions to exceedingly complex problems. Reagan went around voicing such statements as: Let us put America to work, let us get America moving and let us get the government off our back. He spoke of the task forces that he would name, that would come out with solutions to all manner of problems that Carter had failed to solve.

He would cut taxes, increase military spending, get the private sector to play a significant role, etcetera, etcetera, and he insistently proclaimed his commitment to the cause of American military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Reagan came over the television as a relaxed and even an engaging personality. This fact, along with his tone of pragmatism, common sense and moderation, spiced with a touch of humor, neutralized the image of a warmongering reactionary that Carter and his cohorts sought to paint. Lyndon Johnson had succeeded with the ploy in 1964 against Senator Barry Goldwater. The senator, with his grim visage, thick horn-rimmed spectacles and sombre references to the virtues of extremism, seemed to fit the picture, as he learned to his cost. Reagan is a different kind of person. Carter's problem was that Reagan was a thundering conservative who simply did not thunder. Reagan tried hard to present himself as just about as nice, clean and sweet-smelling a chap as Jimmy Carter except that he knew what was to be done to get the nation out of the mire while Carter was a man of proven incompetence.

Carter, he said, in their only TV debate, was like a witch doctor who complained when the good doctor came by with the real cure. The American people took note and they decided that they could do without Carter's little liver pills and give Dr Reagan a chance to try out his nostrums.

No one can be certain at this point where Reagan really stands on international force. He has indulged in a lot of rhetoric on the Soviet threat and the need to stand up to the Soviets by promoting American military preeminence. Responsibility, however, will have undoubtedly its own sobering effect on him. He was an anti-Soviet, anti-communist crusader over many long years, but no more than was Nixon, who, in his term as president, had made some major moves.

Reagan may not share the euphoria for China that many Democrats have fostered. There is little in Reagan's background or record to indicate positions he may take on issues of interest to India. Given his background as a fiscal conservative and America-first enthusiast, he may be even less sympathetic than Carter to foreign aid and trade concessions to developing countries. He may be suspicious of countries that he suspects as slanting toward the Soviet Union. He has made some statements that indicate that he may be receptive to making Pakistan the linchpin of U.S. security plans for southwest Asia, but these can only be surmises at this time.

Reagan has been warmly congratulated by our president and prime minister. The Indian people wish the American people well and can only hope that their good will will be reciprocated.

GANDHI TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Address at Legal Seminar

BK311649 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has called upon the legal community to create public opinion against antisocial elements and also to defend democratic institutions. She was inaugurating a seminar on dynamics of social justice in New Delhi today. The 2-day seminar has been organized by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Institute of Socialist Legal Studies.

The prime minister said that the greatest enemies of progress are those who foment communal disharmony and indulge in separatist and sectarian movements. The government is fighting such divisive forces with determination, but these efforts have to be supported by all citizens including the legal community.

Mrs Gandhi referred to what she described as a major ideological battle between those who swear by fundamental rights and others who think that the directive principles [of the Indian Constitution] should have primacy.

To achieve progress in a developing society there is a need for speedy measures. Mrs Gandhi expressed the view that a fair and just law can play a vital role in this process. Mrs Gandhi said that the constitution should be a charter for change rather than the bulwark of status quo. The government is committed to the values of social justice as it is an inherent part of the constitution. Though the constitution has given rights and [word indistinct] a secular state that does not mean that the battle is over. The concept of socialism has come to acquire various shades in different societies. In India, it implies that the state should do everything possible to build up the economy and eradicate poverty. That means the tools of production could not be left to the mercy of the profit motive of a few. The prime minister wanted the setting up of more tribunals to administer quick justice to the poor and the down-trodden.

Speaking on the occasion, the union law minister, Shiv Shanker, said that political freedom is an anti-word for those who have been denied their food unless the law is used to benefit the poorest.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, S.I. Gusev, said that the Soviet Union and India have common views on a number of international problems. Both countries have a common concern for the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the world. He said the seminar is a means of developing social consciousness in both countries. A number of delegates from all over the country are taking part in the deliberations.

Danish Newspaper Interview

LD041655 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Nov 80 pp 1, 32

[Lisbeth Knudsen report: "Indira Gandhi Agrees With Danish Criticism of Third World Aid"]

[Text] New Delhi--India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi admitted that there have been problems with ceratin aspects of Danish development aid to India. At the same time she promised an effort on the Indian side to get it to function more effectively.

In connection with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's official visit to India, the Indian prime minister yesterday gave one of here extremely rare interviews to members of the Danish press delegations accompanying the prime minister. One of the main topics here was the development aid from Denmark to India.

In response to a question on the Danish political debate on development aid and the National Accounting and Audit Bureau's criticism of projects, including some in India, Indira Gandhi said: "There has been some laxity in administration. We must see that things are made to function more effectively. The normal thing is that what we receive in aid from abroad is well used."

The Indian prime minister rejected Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal's latest suggestion that would mean the rich nation's changing their development aid exclusively to emergency aid, because the money today often goes to the rich in the developing countries instead of to the poor.

"Development aid is crucial. We in India try to attach more importance to real trade than to aid, and I admit that it is difficult to involve those who are poorest. If we open a library, who will benefit by it? It will first and foremost be those who can read. The most important thing is that we see the imbalance--that the money goes to the rich instead of the poor--and we try to correct this. It is impossible to collect the poorest people just like that, but when a movement is started in society, it is possible to benefit the poorest people eventually."

The talks between the Danish prime minister and the Indian premier have concerned a number of foreign policy problems, including the war between Iraq and Iran and the situation in Afghanistan. During Anker Jorgensen's visit the Indian foreign minister left for Yugoslavia for a meeting on the nonaligned nations' attempt to mediate in the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Indira Gandhi told the Danish prime minister of her great concern over developments in the Gulf region. "We do not know what will happen there. Just now the situation is somewhat unclear and the war is very destructive for both countries," the Indian prime minister said during the interview with the Danish press delegation. A very large part of India's oil imports come from this region and continued war could lead to supply problems for India.

"We have no other motive than to try to help the two countries to stop the war, which could increase tension in this area. We would like the superpowers not to be given the opportunity to increase their influence in this area. If the two countries are fighting and we say that we can help to end the war then this is not interference in their internal affairs but an attempt to avoid increased tension."

The prime minister delivered a formal invitation for an official visit to Denmark to the Indian prime minister. Indira Gandhi said that she would be very pleased to visit Denmark, but that it was impossible for her to fix a date for such a visit at the present time.

Address to Air Force Conference

BK031613 Delhi Domestic Servicein English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that the threat to the country's security has perceptibly increased in view of major developments in recent weeks and the intensification of cold war both in Europe and at our doorstep. Opening a 4-day conference of air force commanders in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said soon after the developments in Afghanistan a highly disruptive armed conflict has broken out between Iran and Iraq. While she does not expect India to be involved in war, we must remain vigilant and fully prepared to meet all eventualities, she pointed out.

Mrs Gandhi said both Iran and Iraq are trusted friends with whom India has had close political and economic relations. A large proportion of the country's requirement of oil came from them. India is also associated with several projects in each of the two countries.

Mrs Gandhi said External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, who is now in Belgrade, is engaged in a mission of good will along with other countries. She pointed out that the prolongation of the war will not only aggravate India's economic burden, but it also carried the risk of direct big power involvement.

Mr Gandhi referred to the availability of oil in the future and said the government will make all efforts to the extent possible to meet the essential needs of the air force, but it should explore ways to economize on the consumption of petrol and oil products without affecting operational preparedness.

The prime minister complimented the air force for its prompt help to several states during national calamities and also their state of preparedness in adverse weather conditions.

Expressing her strong belief in self-reliance, Mrs Gandhi said there is need for more sophisticated technology and new ideas to achieve it. India, she pointed out, should be constantly on the lookout for the latest and the best and not what can be picked up easily. Mrs Gandhi said the strengthening of research and development and the industrial base is the only viable policy for the country, which follows the policy of nonalignment. She said India has a very clear sense of direction and the people in the nonaligned movement look up to it in various matters. This was not so during the previous regime, the prime minister pointed out.

Mrs Gandhi said the government attaches the highest importance to improving the conditions and career prospects in the air force. These matters must be looked into with a sense of urgency. Mrs Gandhi said housing facilities for married employees are being enlarged.

Earlier, welcoming the prime minister, Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Im H. Latif thanked her for taking personal interest in speeding up major policy decisions to enhance the operational capability of the air force. He assured Mrs Gandhi that when called upon to prove their mettle she will again be proud of the performance of the air force. The air chief pleaded for better career prospects for air force personnel.

Comments on Assam, Gulf War

BK050849 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government is trying to solve the Assam problem which is a delicate one. Talking to newsmen at Srinagar Airport today she said we have to protect the minorities and others and insure that no one is unnecessary harassed.

When a correspondent referred to cold war at our doorstep, Mrs Gandhi corrected him that it was not a cold war. In fact, it was a hot war.

In respect of bleak prospects of the nonaligned countries efforts at Belgrade to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, the prime minister said we are not too optimistic about its results, but we earnestly want to resolve the conflict. About the reported misunderstanding with Sheikh Abdullah, she said misunderstandings keep on coming and going.

Earlier, on her arrival in Srinagar this morning by air on a 2-day visit to Jammu and Kashmir, she was received by Governor L.K. Jha; Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah; State Congress-I Committee President Mufti Mohammed Sayeed; and senior officers. The prime minister's tour of Gurez in Kotalwa District has been cancelled due to bad weather.

Comments on PRC, Pakistan

BK060321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that India took the initiative to normalize its relations with Pakistan although the response from that country has not been reassuring.

Addressing a public meeting at Anantnag in Kashmir she said sometimes leaders of Pakistan given an impression that friendly ties no longer exist between the two countries. They talk in a way that indicates that India is not interested in building friendly ties with Pakistan. She said this is not correct because India always wants that Pakistan should be strong and prosperous.

Referring to China the prime minister said it was India again which took the initiative to normalize relations with that country. She said there was a time when the big powers opposed India's efforts to build friendly relations with China but time has proved that our country is pursuing the right course.

Mrs Gandhi met officers and jawans [soldiers] at Tanghar and Baramula. Returning to Srinagar she visited some of the famous shrines and temples in the city. State Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah met the prime minister at the Chashmashahi guest house and was with her for about half an hour. On the second day of her visit to Jammu and Kashmir, Mrs Gandhi will today go to Rajauri and Poonch in the Jammu area and fly back to Srinagar. She will return to New Delhi tonight.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SATHE RETURNS FROM IRAN

BK060354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe returned to New Delhi last night after his visit to Iran as the special envoy of the prime minister. During his visit to Tehran Sathe met President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i and discussed the Iran-Iraq conflict with them. He delivered a letter from Mrs. Gandhi to the Iranian president.

SHIPPING MINISTRY REPORTS VESSELS SUNK IN GULF WAR ZONE

BK311310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Several Indian sailing vessels operating near Al-Faw in the Iran-Iraq war zone are officially reported to have been either damaged or sunk, but the crew members aboard these vessels are safe and have reached Basra. Two other Indian vessels which also operated around Al-Faw are reported to be safe. These nine vessels were carrying a total crew of 132.

According to the Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport, another 20 Indian vessels with a crew of 324 which were operating in the Basra port area are also safe. At the start of the hostilities there were four Indian cargo ships in the Iran-Iraq combat zone, of these, three were in Basra and one in Khorramshahr. The ship at Khorramshahr was hit by artillery fire and the crew had to abandon the ship. They managed to reach Basra and have since been repatriated to India. However, one cadet (G. Ambu), who had jumped overboard when the ship was under fire, is still missing. The Indian embassies in Iran and Iraq have been intimated about the missing cadet.

DELHI DENIES SELLING DIESEL OIL TO IRAN

BK061602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In New Delhi, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry denied today a KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY dispatch saying that India has supplied diesel oil to Iran. He said it is not true. The report also mentioned supply of medicines, plastic syringes and such other material to Iran by India. The spokesman said some of these items might have been supplied through commercial channels. No such supplies were, however, sent through government-sponsored agencies.

SECURITY FORCES ON BANGLADESH BORDER REPORTEDLY ON ALERT

OW051831 Hong Kong AFP in English 1826 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Nov, (AFP)--The Indian security forces on the border with Bangladesh in southern part of Tripura State have been put on a "maximum alert" following alleged unprovoked firing by the para-military Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) this morning in the area, it was reported. PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) news agency in a dispatch said that the border firing, on the disputed Muhuri Char Island now forming part of the Indian border state, was returned by the Indian border forces. There was no casualties on the Indian side in the "intense exchange," official sources at Agartala, Tripura's capital, were quoted as saying.

PRC AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY VIOLATE INDIAN AIRSPACE

BK020914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Nov (AFP)--Chinese Air Force planes violated Indian Airspace twice in the strategic Ladakh area in Jammu and Kashmir state last week, published reports said today. Quoting official sources, the reports said that two Chinese supersonic planes flew high over the south of Chushul area and were detected by radars. The reports did not say if the Indian Government has lodged a protest with the Chinese.

PRESIDENT HAQ CONGRATULATES U.S. PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

BK051630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Ronald Reagan on his victory in the U.S. presidential election. In a message, he extended sincere greetings on behalf of the Pakistani people and in his own name on Reagan's success.

The president said that the overwhelming support of the American people gained by Reagan is a tribute to his leadership capabilities and the spectacular successes in his political life. The support he enjoys indicates that he is popular throughout the community and that the American people are confident and believe that he is capable of carrying out the responsibilities being laid upon him.

The Pakistan president expressed confidence that the traditional relationship of friendship and mutual cooperation between Pakistan and the United States which has developed over the past years will continue to strengthen during Reagan's presidential tenure.

The president expressed his good wishes for the happiness and health of Ronald Reagan and prayed for the further progress and prosperity of the American people and for success in their efforts to foster peace in the world on the basis of justice.

HAQ GREETS BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK070915 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated President Brezhnev of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the 63d anniversary of the great October revolution today. In his congratulatory message, the president said that Pakistan greatly values the ties of cooperation and friendship that exist between the two countries. He expressed his confidence that the relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened in the years to come in the interests of their peoples as well as for the cause of peace in the region and the world.

ZIAUL HAQ AMENDS ORDINANCE ON PAYMENT OF ISLAMIC TAXES

BK300554 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The president has promulgated the zakat and usher Islamic taxes on wealth and agricultural income amendment ordinance of 1980, which comes into force at once.

The ordinance, among other things, says that no zakat or usher is to be compulsorily collected from the income or produce of any person who files an affidavit, within 3 months of the ordinance becoming effective, before a magistrate acknowledging that he is a member of a particular Muslim sect which does not compulsorily obligate him to pay any part of the zakat or usher as provided for in the ordinance. The ordinance also says that if in any way zakat or usher has been compulsorily collected from any such person and he does not wish to donate this sum to charity in the name of Allah to the zakat fund, and if he demands repayment of the zakat deducted, the said sum will be returned to him according to specified procedures.

ZIAUL HAQ SPEAKS TO PESHAWAR OFFICIALS, POPULACE

Leadership, Atomic Power

BK011558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed confidence that the future leadership will emerge out of the local bodies and a solid foundation of a political system based on the Islamic teachings will be laid through these organizations. Addressing provincial and local councilors in Peshawar this evening, he said these organizations should be strengthened so that the future leadership of the country develops the spirit of following Islam and its values in the true sense of the term.

He said that holding an election in the present situation is not in the interest of the country or of the people. However, the councilors will be represented in the proposed Federal Council and expanded Cabinet and a system will be adopted in which honest persons will be included in the Federal Council and the Cabinet.

He said special attention is being given to the development of the Frontier Province and Baluchistan and that the local bodies' councilors can do much in this regard.

Replying to a question, he said the acquisition of nuclear technology is of vital importance to meet the energy requirements of the country. He said that, after 1985, oil or hydro-electric power will not be enough to meet the energy requirements and the country will have to depend on nuclear energy alone. He said that we have to acquire atomic energy at any cost and that considerable progress has already been achieved in this regard.

Military Resources

BK011650 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The president, addressing officers and men of the Peshawar garrison and Pakistan Air Force personnel this morning, said self-reliance and self-confidence were the best guarantee for the security of the country. He said the government is striving to reduce dependence on others and make the country capable of producing its own defense materials. The president said that although Pakistan enjoys the valuable support of dependable and tested friends, it has to depend upon its own power to defend its independence, based on the determination of its people and the professional skill and resolve of its armed forces. He said that even in the 20th Century a people lacking in sufficient arms but imbued with spirit can face a bigger army and successfully defend their independence. He said since it is not easy to acquire arms it is important for the armed forces to take special care of their arms and equipment so that they can be fully utilized.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed that we should defer our personal needs in favor of national requirements and that present resources should be utilized to meet the imperative and important needs of the country.

Later, the president visited Pakistan Air Force headquarters where he exchanged views with Air Force chief Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim.

The president was due to visit Khar today to attend the week of the Frontier Corps, but he had to postpone his visit due to heavy rain.

Afghanistan Withdrawal

BK021619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan wants a political solution of the Afghan issue and immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Addressing a civic reception in Peshawar this afternoon, he said the Islamic and nonaligned status of Afghanistan must be restored and its people should be allowed to form a government to their own liking. He stressed that not only the Islamic countries but the entire world support Pakistan's stand on the Afghan issue.

The president said all the heads of state with whom he had met during his recent foreign trip have expressed sympathy with Pakistan and promised assistance in solving the Afghan issue. The president warned the world community that the Afghan issue, which has displaced hundreds of thousands of Afghans, is a formidable challenge for all of humanity and if this is not checked now, a similar situation may arise in other countries and then it will not be possible to control the situation.

The president mentioned the violation of Pakistani air space from across the western frontier since January and the bombing of the tented camps of the Afghan refugees resulting in a loss of life and property. The president said Pakistan is fully aware of the motive behind these air attacks. These attacks have been carried out to (?provoke) Pakistan and to force it to change its principled stand on the Afghan issue. He declared that Pakistan will neither yield on its stand at any cost, nor indulge in bargaining because this stand is based on justice and moral principles. Pakistan will not be browbeaten by any threat or intimidation and will not barter away its national sovereignty and honor. The president declared that the Pakistani people will defend their motherland as an impregnable wall.

GOVERNMENT FOCUSES ON AFGHAN REFUGEE PLIGHT

Pakistani Stand

BK040218 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 3 Nov 80

[News commentary by A.A. Jamir Zuberi]

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated Pakistan's stand regarding the Afghan question and has impressed upon the world that a political solution of the crisis was imperative. He declared that Pakistan stood for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and for the people of that country to have a government of their own choice in line with their traditions. Beside being the next-door neighbor of Pakistan, Afghanistan is a Muslim and Nonaligned country.

With the invasion by the Soviet forces in December last, a large number of Afghan nationals crossed into Pakistan to take refuge against the oppressive measures of the invading forces. The number of these refugees has now swelled to more than a million. Pakistan provides them shelter purely on humanitarian grounds and at great expense for which the people of this country have been giving great sacrifices. Despite repeated denials, this country is being accused of providing arms and ammunition to these Afghan refugees to carry on a war of liberation against the invaders in their own country.

The refugee camps set up in several parts of the northern areas of Pakistan have been visited by a number of foreign missions including the representatives of international agencies who have all denied such allegations and have not only appreciated Pakistan's gesture but also contributed toward the refugee upkeep in this country. It is indeed a matter of great regret that the Karmal regime of Afghanistan in collaboration with the Soviet invaders are now trying to intimidate this country by violating its airspace. President Zia has deplored these incidents and observed that this country is being penalized for the service it has been rendering to this suffering humanity with territorial violations which began in January last in Chitral and spread to the Malakand, Bijaur and Khyber agencies during this autumn. The latest of such incidents occurred on 24 October in North Waziristan where a village population was made the target of strafing by Soviet-supplied helicopter gunships causing injuries to three persons.

Such incidents have caused serious concern, particularly at a time when this country has redoubled its efforts to find a political solution of the Afghan problem. These acts of bellicosity have a great potential for contributing to the gravity of the situation. The Afghan rulers should realize that by pursuing such a policy they would also harm their own interests. Instead of diverting the attention of their own people and the world at large from the genuine problem, the Afghan leaders should try to put their house in order and grant their people the right of self-determination and independent existence without the presence of foreign troops on their land. Conditions should be created to enable their nationals to return to their homes and devote themselves to tackle the problems of poverty, disease and hunger. The Afghan leaders should know that they can gain nothing by creating tension in the region. The reserve shown by the Pakistan Government in the face of grave provocations should not be taken as a sign of weakness. If the two countries go to war it would have great repercussions for the peace and security of the entire region.

The wisest course open to the Afghan leaders is to respond positively to the moves Pakistan has been making to find a peaceful solution of the problem and for the settlement of differences between the two. Pakistan has never interfered in the internal affairs of other states nor does it intend to do so in future. Since the situation in Afghanistan has a direct bearing on this country, it has been making all-out efforts to settle the issue through the good offices of the Organization of Islamic Conference of which both the countries are members. Pakistan only wants the immediate and total withdrawal of Soviet forces from that brotherly country and let its people exercise the right to have a government of their own choice. This stand is completely in accordance with all international norms.

Border Violations

BK060945 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "An Ominous Pattern"]

[Text] Although the Pakistan-Afghanistan border has not been free from tension ever since the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December last year, of late there has been an increase in the incidence of border violations. However, what were previously incidents of violation of Pakistan's air space by Aaghanistan's aircraft, presumably for reconnaissance, have now assumed a more ominous pattern. In recent weeks helicopter gunships from Afghanistan have crossed the Durand Line to carry out attacks on targets on the Pakistan side of the border. The latest such violation was reported last week when six Afghan gunships strafed a refugee camp and the adjoining villages in the North Waziristan agency causing injuries to three civilians. [paragraph continues]

It is a cause of serious concern that this attack came hardly a month after two similar attacks in quick succession in late September which had resulted in casualties. At a time when the Pakistan Government has been devoting itself to the pursuit of a political settlement of the Afghan issue, which affects this country both directly and indirectly, the latest manifestations of Kabul's bellicosity have a grave potential for contributing to the complexity of the situation. These deliberate violations of Pakistan's frontiers are entirely inexcuable. For it is impossible to maintain that the helicopter gunships which carried out strafing had strayed off course. The Afghan rulers are wrong if they think that this diversionary move will help convince the world of the correctness of their baseless charge that Pakistan is helping the guerrillas.

If the Karmal regime is genuinely interested in normalising the situation in Afghanistan and creating conditions of peace and security, it ought to focus its attention on the central issue, namely, the right of self-determination of its own people and their right to an independent existence without the presence of foreign forces. Kabul can hope to gain nothing by creating tension on the Durand Line while bypassing the key problem. Islamabad has exercised great restraint in the face of the provocations from Kabul. Pakistan's interest--as indeed that of the region and the world--lies in the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and non-aligned status, for that alone will create the conditions necessary for the return to their country of the over one million Afghan refugees who have sought shelter in Pakistan. It is in nobody's interest that Pakistan should get embroiled in the conflict raging in Afghanistan. It would have serious implications for the peace and security of the region if the two countries were to resort to force to settle their differences. With the Iran-Iraq war continuing and the military build-up of the super-powers in this area gaining momentum, any further violence could prove to be explosive since it could attrack the involvement of major powers. It is therefore in everybody's interest that Kabul is prevented from playing with fire and advised against persisting in the kind of dangerous adventurism it has lately displayed.

Refugee Management

BK010447 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Pakistan Government has initiated a plan to reorganize the management of Afghan refugees in view of their continuing influx. An official spokesman told radio Pakistan representative in Islamabad that the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has now reached about 1.2 million. Over 950,000 of them are in the Northwest Frontier Province [NWFP], 200,000 in Baluchistan, 22,000 in the Punjab and about 1,000 in Sind and Azad Kashmir. He said in view of the large-scale problem created by the mounting influx of these refugees, the entire organization for the Afghan refugees has been revised and strengthened under the president's directive.

He said under the new plan every camp called a tented village would accommodate only 5,000 refugees or 1,000 families. In this way the number of such villages at present work out to be more than 200 in NWFP and 40 in Baluchistan. Ten villages would form a refugee area and three to four areas would form a district or agency. He said better arrangements would also be made to speed up the distribution of food supplies and extend medical and social services to the refugees.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES USSR OF ANNEXING AFGHAN TERRITORY

LD051331 London the DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Nov 80 p 6

[M. Aftab dispatch: "Moscow Cuts China Link with Afghans"]

[Text] Islamabad--Pakistan claimed yesterday that Moscow was quietly annexing an important salient of Afghan territory with the object of closing the only direct Chinese access to Afghanistan and extending the Russian borders directly to Pakistani territory.

The area involved, the Vakhan-e 'Olya Salient, a thin long tongue of Afghan territory projecting in the north from west to east and separating the two quarrelling giants--the Soviet Union and China--is of strategic importance. It not only provides direct access from China into Afghanistan but also means Pakistan territory does not meet Russian borders.

Its annexation by Moscow raises an unhappy prospect in the context of the current soured relations between the Kremlin and Islamabad.

In the past Moscow has accused China and Pakistan of being among the countries which are supplying military equipment to the Afghan mojahedin rebels saying the Vakhan-e 'Olya area is probably one point through which arms are passed.

Pakistan broke the grim news of the annexation through a report circulated by the Associated Press of Pakistan. The report originated from official sources, although the news story did not say so.

It said: "The Soviet Union has been quietly busy, for the last six months, in annexing the Vakhan-e 'Olya Salient of Afghanistan, according to reliable information.

"The process of annexation, which is reportedly in advanced stage of completion, is being done through large-scale induction in the salient of Russian troops.

"With this end in view, the Soviets have also been gradually improving the communications infrastructure leading into Vakhan-e 'Olya from the Russian territory."

UAE PREMIER BEGINS PRIVATE VISIT

BK031724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] United Arab Emirates Prime Minister and Head of Dubai Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum arrived in Karachi today on a 10-day private visit to Pakistan.

AGHA SHAHI ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR TALKS ON GULF

For Belgrade reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, for talks on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, see the Yugoslavia section of the 3 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI CONCLUDES VISIT TO BAGHDAD

For coverage of the visit of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to Iraq on a good-offices mission concerning the Iran-Iraq war, see the 4 November Iraq section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BANI-SADR VISITS KHUZESTAN, DISCUSSES SITUATION AT FRONT

LD061845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of all forces, as a part of his visit to Khuzestan Province today, following the operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and after reviewing the reports received from the fronts, attended a meeting with the commander in chief of the ground force, the minister of defense and commander in chief of the air force, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, the commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and several other commanders. They studied and discussed the overall situation at the battlefronts.

KHOMEYNI HOLDS MEETINGS ON SITUATION AT BATTLEFRONTS

Bani-Sadr, Khamene'i Briefings

LD071102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] This morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, separately met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In these meetings, they submitted the latest reports on the battlefronts to the imam of the nation.

Other Meetings

LD061316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] This morning Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and handed the imam of the nation a report on the situation on the warfronts. PARS reports that during the meeting Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili also submitted a report to the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the state of the vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In addition, Hajj Seyyed Mahmud Mar'ashi, a son of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi, this morning met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and submitted to the imam of the nation a message from His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi.

The governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan Province also this morning met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic revolution of Iran. After the meeting Dr Manuchehr Mohammadi, governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan, said in an interview with a PARS reporter: During the meeting with Imam Khomeyni I conveyed to the imam of the nation a report on the situation in the province and a declaration of readiness by brother Baluchis of Sistan to defend the territorial integrity of the state of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the imam issued certain directives in this regard.

RAJA'I VISITS LORESTAN PROVINCE, ADDRESSES MEETING

LD061839 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during his visit to Lorestan Province this afternoon took part in a gathering of Lorestani brothers and sisters at the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps base.

In a speech he said: Visiting different provinces familizarized me with the revolution more than before and causes me to come out of the office and talk to you. Mr Raja'i, referring to Saddam's treacherous aims in pursuing the imposed war on Iran, said: We follow our humane and Islamic goals in this war and will fight to our last breath. We will show Saddam that he will never be able to become the gendarme of the region. At the end of his speech, the prime minister said: Cries of "God is great" and clenched fists have been discussed in international gatherings and this struggle will continue as before.

Meeting in Khorramabad

JN061907 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Addressing a mammoth rally in Khorramabad in the western part of the country, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has said that all of the people are ready to fight. In a speech interrupted by the masses' great shouts, Brother Raja'i alluded to the heroic deeds being carried out by the tribes in the war against the atheist Ba'th, adding that all of the people are ready to fight.

On the military aid given Iraq by the superpowers, Brother Raja'i said that purpose of arming Iraq is to guarantee the superpowers' interests. We condemn this plan. Our people depend on God and on their own abilities.

Brother Raja'i said that the war is still raging, the Iraqi forces are occupying a part of Iran and they are calling on us to hold negotiations. We tell them that we are fighting in defense of our Islamic and humanitarian honor. We proudly reject these humiliating negotiations and we will continue in our committment, as we are the sons of Hoseyn and Zaynab, to the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, which focus on defense of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the people's freedom.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES

TANJUG: Delay in Release

LD061908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--The Iranian Government has not (?yet) taken over the 52 U.S. hostages from the students as was decided by the Iranian parliament four days ago when it decided the conditions for the hostages' release.

No official explanation for the delay has been offered so far but the fact that "the hostages are held at different places, i.e., in different Iranian towns," has been noted as a possible reason. Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the leader of the "students following imam's line", has said that the election of Ronald Reagan as president might slow down the solution of the hostage problem.

Today's statements of Iranian political leaders indicate that they believe the problem would have been less difficult to solve with Carter as president. Iranian papers today carry reports from the (?U.S.) about Carter's readiness to continue the negotiations, with Algeria mas mediator. But the Iranian press reports, however, that the (?U.S.) is not ready to accept all four conditions set by the Iranian parliament.

Iran is demanding that the United States make a firm commitment to avoid all direct or indirect political and military interference in Iran's affairs, release about 8 billion U.S. dollars in Iranian Government assets in U.S. banks, cancel and annul all financial claims against the Iranian Government in U.S. courts and return the assets of the late shah to Iran.

It is precisely the last condition that is creating most difficulties.

In his talks with the U.S. side, Governor of the Central Iranian Bank 'Ali Reza Nobari is reported here to have eased the condition by requesting that the U.S. "should help Iran in returning home the property which the shah took out of the country"

However, the above stand needs to be approved by the Iranian parliament and, above all, the Iranian religious and revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni who, under the Constitution, has the right to alter any decision taken by the parliament.

U.S. Approach to Hostages

LD061218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] UPI, citing an aide of U.S. President-elect Reagan, has reported that no common policy has been reached between Carter and Reagan regarding the hostages, but that the two sides have expressed their desire to resolve the issue. The agency adds that Reagan has committed himself to any agreement that the present Carter administration may reach. Meanwhile, according to a White House aide, Carter, having suffered a severe defeat, will focus his attention on the release of the hostages from now until 20 January when he has to vacate the White House.

Carter, Reagan Called Identical

LD061552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Unattributed political commentary]

[Text] The sensationalized and well-publicized American elections have finally come to an end and less than 40 percent of the American people elected Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, the former governor of California, and the former Hollywood actor, as the ruler of America for the next 4 years and as the leader of world imperialism and the so-called free world. The presidential elections at the beginning of the eighties have taken place in one of the most critical periods in the history of imperialism--at a time when America is faced from within with severe and pressing economic and social crises, including ever-increasing unemployment and inflation and the energy crisis.

In the eyes of informed political observers and commentators, the presidential elections in America, not only this time but in all periods, are not elections which are decided by the people and in which they (?consciously) take part. On the contrary, it is the owners of industrial and capitalist companies, trusts and cartels who send their favourite candidates to the White House. Regardless of which party they belong to, whether Democratic or Republican, the candidates will not have any influence the general imperialist policies of America, or in other words, world-devouring strategies, because the presidents in practice completely follow the same strategy characteristic of capitalism and the materialistic order. The only difference is in the method of operation adopted by different presidents, depending on which party has elected them. If the presidents chosen by the Democratic Party safeguard the interests and aims of imperialism under the cover of human rights and other such issues, the presidents chosen by the Republican Party implement imperialist interests in a less discreet form or according to other methods.

Therefore, what is basically dangerous for revolutionary governments and for the oppressed nations of the world is imperialism itself and its plundering methods and aims, and the change of president dependent upon one party or one group will not constitute any change in the dangerous behavior of imperialism.

With the election of Ronald Reagan, who will effectively take over American affairs in 2 months time, the only things which have changed are the occupants of the White House. (?Carter) is being thrown aside and Reagan is arriving to follow the attempts of Carter and his other predecessors to safeguard the continuation and the might of capitalist imperialism.

At this particular juncture it is clear to the masses of the world, especially the Muslims who with their attitude and due to their revolutions have created terror and fear in the heart of imperialism, Zionism and international communism, that the enemy, regardless of its garb and regardless of its political and diplomatic appearance, is still the enemy. What is important is that the struggle against the enemy should become more consolidated and more organized and that no attention should be paid to the way in which the different agents of the enemy enter the battlefield.

It is certain that in today's world, when the oppressed and the wronged people of the world have (?started their struggle) and in which this new world has already delivered heavy blows upon the superpowers, the great powers will not be able to enforce their will through military and other means, because even if the policy of force has had some immediate and short-lived successes it has, in the end, led to the complete defeat of the oppressive force. This is what America experienced in Vietnam, which we all witnessed. In addition to that, the superpowers themselves know full well that interference in the affairs of any country, especially the freedom-loving and revolutionary countries, during the last few decades of the 20th Century will lead to World War III, which will destroy the entire world. The Indian prime minister, too, gave the same warning in connection with the recent events and the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran, and all the leaders of various countries, whether in the East or in the West, despite [words indistinct] speak daily of the dangers of the outbreak of widespread regional and continental (?conflicts). It might have been because of the same reason that during the early stages of presidential electioneering Reagan's advisers warned him about the fact that he had acquired the reputation of a warmonger and they told him that he should change the tone of his policies and should address domestic American problems and the problems of the world in a more moderate way.

(?The other rival) in the American elections, despite all the propaganda which was made for him in this round, failed to make any international repercussions. Most countries and nations who have evaluated these elections have not been impressed by them. Even in America, the domestic media said that although the weather was good in all 50 states of America, nevertheless the people did not show any enthusiasm for taking part in the elections. This not only stems from the internal weakness of the American republic, but also reveals the great economic and social problems which the new president will have to deal with, and certainly the slightest negligence or mistake concerning the domestic and foreign problems of his country will bring America and consequently world imperialism to the threshold of decline and fall, even more so than before.

On the other hand, the results of the American elections once again demonstrate the cultural-political weakness resulting from the imposition of mass media and the adherence of the American people to the thesis of separation between the people and the government. The election of Reagan showed how (?5 million) united American Jews decided the outcome of the future leadership of 250 million people. In other words, it was international Zionism which won in these elections. Even from the beginning of the campaign the race for winning the support of the Jews and consequently supporting their points of view started among the candidates. Even John Anderson, the independent candidate, paid a visit to Israel. Carter tried by [words indistinct] to show that he enjoyed the support of the Israeli Government.

However, the regime occupying Jerusalem realized that Carter had no new gift to present to Begin. The disgraceful Camp David agreement only served to put As-Sadat in political isolation. It even endangered the continuation of his government and, consequently, the future of the shaky and unbalanced peace between Egypt and Israel.

On the other hand, Carter wished to close the mouths of the revolutionary and progressive Arab countries by [words indistinct] which would lead to the formation of some kind of Palestinian state on the Gaza Strip and the West Bank; and this was contrary to the greed of the small imperialists occupying Jerusalem who call the Palestinians terrorists and who are terrified of any form of settlement for the refugees. However, Carter demonstrated that he did not show much support for the decisions of the Israeli parliament regarding permanent settlements and the annexation of the Golan Heights, and always talked of the policy of the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories as obstacles to peace in the region. Therefore, the leaders of international Zionism came to the conclusion that Carter had to give way to another, Reagan, who has described the Palestinians as terrorists and who has expressed his financial and military support for the regime occupying Jerusalem and their ambitious plans. Even the granting of permission to sell the Israeli Kfir fighters to the Latin American countries, which was Carter's last gift to win the votes of the Jews, showed that even this (?concession) was insufficient to the American Jews who control the big companies.

In the words of Brother Raja'i, the prime minister, Reagan and Carter are the same in our eyes and both are world devourers. Carter, too, did everything he could to maintain the interests of the Zionists.

Rouleau on Reaction to Carter Defeat

LD061241 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 80 p 10

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Tehran--A Sign From Heaven"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranians will probably see Mr Carter's defeat as a sign from Heaven. Imam Khomeyni had on more than one occasion sworn and predicted the fall of the man who, in a way, embodied the "great Satan." The "leader of the revolution" is not a man to forgive and forget; he had constantly recalled, especially after the taking hostage of the U.S. diplomats, that President Carter, despite his professions of faith in favor of human rights, had given the shah considerable help in his bloody repression of the people's movement.

President Bani-Sadr's opinion was not the same as the imam's, at least on the tactical level. His newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI appropriately recalled that Monday, the day before yesterday, by reprinting in full the article which the head of state published 1 December last year in that newspaper, and the newspaper added: "Mr Bani-Sadr has not changed his view since."

The main argument then was that it was in Tehran's interest to settle the hostage affair as quickly as possible, failing which the Islamic Republic "would move toward disaster." Shortly after his election to the highest office last January Bani-Sadr had pleaded with the "Islamic students," whose leaders he had summoned to his office. "If you persist in your obstinacy," he had told them, "you would encourage Carter's defeat at the next elections and it would then be the U.S. militarists and Vietnam revanchists whom we would be facing." The "Islamic students" had virtually laughed in his face, he told us at that time. "Carter or Reagan, it's six of one and half a dozen of the other," they had retorted, to the head of state's great despair.

Tactical Considerations

The "Islamic students'" argument became a doctrine after the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] victory in last spring's parliamentary election. In a communique broadcast last night shortly before the results of the election were announced in Washington, Tehran radio explained to its listeners that the two White House candidates were in fact the candidates of the multinationals whose power is immutable.

Of course, the government and the Majlis had taken good care to spare President Carter in the past few days, reserving their attacks for U.S. imperialism. Arguing in favor of the hostages' quick release in the Majlis Sunday 2 November, Supreme Defense Council Member Sheykh Mohammad Montazeri publicly maintained that "the Carter clan is a little less fascist than the Reagan clan." IRP organ JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, for its part, denounced the "leftists" in the Islamic movement who were advocating the postponement of any decision until after the presidential elections. Ayatollah Khalkhali, who is also notoriously anti-American, attacked the Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslims) for the same reason.

Indeed the conciliatory attitude of some IRP leaders was essentially dictated by tactical considerations. Their objective was to obtain as many concessions as possible from President Carter, particularly the release of the assets frozen in U.S. banks, and the supply of the weapons and spare parts purchased and paid for by the former regime. It was thought that the White House chief would pay that price for his reelection. This may not have been a miscalculation, but the maneuver came too late. "Our approach would certainly have succeeded if it had been carried out 2 weeks ago and not on the eve of the presidential election," an official told us Monday.

Indeed the Iranian Government had just received the "initial reaction" from the State Department to the four conditions set by the Iranian parliament for the hostages' release. The "clarifications" and "details" requested, the explanation of Washington's viewpoint on the "method of carrying out" the deal, implicitly constituted counterproposals which are regarded as unacceptable here. How could the Tehran government, people said, possibly release all the hostages before the United States had met the terms of the agreement, as Washington was suggesting?

It was therefore thought here that a "hardening" of President Carter's position could be detected: He had been much more conciliatory in the weeks preceding the presidential campaign. As early as Tuesday morning some Iranian leaders thought that the game was already lost, whether Mr Carter was reelected or not. That is why Prime Minister Raja'i, after declining the "Islamic students" offer to hand over the U.S. hostages that day, visited Imam Khoemyni to report to him on the situation.

According to his entourage, the "leader of the revolution" is not a man to be effected by what others regard as a setback. Imam Khomeyni "has confidence in the resistance of Iran's Muslim people," with or without the aircraft and arms which it was hoped to receive from the United States. He has achieved two of the three objectives which he had set himself: the shah's fall and Mr Carter's defeat. All he now has to do is to "remove the atheist Saddam Husayn." Most Iranians regard Imam Khomeyni as a prophet "who has never been wrong." They will probably be more prepared than ever to follow him in the war which he intends to continue until the Baghdad regime is overthrown.

FURTHER DETAILS ON CONFISCATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

LD061942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, with the closing down of the country's money exchange offices and the confiscation of their existing currencies, currency transactions and stockbroker operations have been forbidden throughout the country as of today, except through permitted banks.

According to this report, the Central Bank has ordered all persons who possess foreign currency in whatever form to hand over these currencies to the permitted banks within the next 6 days, that is, by the end of 11 November, and the banks, too, are dutybound to purchase these currencies at the official price.

On the basis of this same report, should certain individuals refrain from selling their existing currencies fo the banks, their currencies after 12 November would be declared contraband and the individuals concerned would be dealt with in accordance with regulations.

According to this report, during yesterday's operations the total sum of currencies collected from Tehran's money exchange offices at the official price was about 200 million rials. Announcing this report, the deputy governor of the Central Bank told our correspondent: Tehran's money exchange offices could contact the Central Bank on Sunday and Monday during the coming week and, in accordance with the law, receive the equivalent of 50 percent of the official price of the currencies confiscated from them. The deputy governor of the Central Bank added: Currency collection operations from money exchange offices were carried out in the provincial cities simultaneously with those in Tehran and the currency collected in these operations, except that in Bandar 'Abbas and Marz-e Bazargan, has been conveyed to and received in Tehran.

TEMPORARY RADIO, TV SUPERVISORS APPOINTED

LD070822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the prosecutor general of the country about the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful:

At the time when it is necessary that full understanding exist among all the national organizations, especially the important organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, certain differences have been witnessed in this organization which cause concern. Since, after the resignation of the former director His Excellency Mr Farahi, no legal director has been appointed for the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the office of the prosecutor general is dutybound to appoint a temporary supervisor for this organization so that he may supervise, in the best possible way, the orderly execution of the regulations and the protection of public funds.

Therefore, until a supervisor is appointed by the three branches, Their Excellencies Mr 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami and Mr 'Abdollah Nuri are appointed supervisors of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and His Excellency Dr Nadimi is appointed supervisor of Television Channel Two, so that by cooperating with one another they may guide the voice and the two television channels of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the goals of the revolution, prevent the broadcast of defiant interviews and issues which are against the interests of the country andin the interests of the enemy and supervise everything which goes on in this huge organization.

Meanwhile, the judiciary will start to study and investigate the illegal and counter-revolutionary actions so that if a case is proved, legal steps will be taken. Greetings.

[Signed] Prosecutor general of the country, 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili, 7 November 1980

BRAZIL DENIES REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ

LD062303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran, in a letter addressed to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has denied the report that Brazil had negotiated with Iraq in connection with Brazil's possible assistance in repairing Iraq's oil refinery damaged during the war against Iran.

FOREIGN MUSLIMS, INDIANS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRAN

Indian Muslims

GF051845 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] An Iranian radio and television representative in New Delhi has reported that Shi'ite and Sunni Muslim brothers demonstrated against the Ba'thist infidel government in large numbers in front of the Iraqi Embassy yesterday. These people, who had come from various parts of India, included political and religious leaders and university professors and students. [words indistinct] They chanted, "Long live Khomeyni, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Islam and Shi'ites and Sunnis" and "Death to Saddam, the United States and the Soviet Union." They issued a statement addressed to Saddam. At one point it says:

1. You have tried to destroy a center of Islam that is the favorite of the followers of Islam, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. You have forced brother to kill brother in this war. Instead, the brothers should have united against the infidels.

3. You are killing innocent people like a madman and suppressing and strangling Iraqi Muslims. You have killed Iraqi scholars like Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. You have served as a slave to the imperialist United States and the socialist Soviet Union, and have supported puppet governments and servants in the region.

4. You want to create division among Shi'ites and Sunnis and thereby attribute the Arab cause to this war of Islam against infidels and destroy Islamic unity. We pray to God for your destruction.

Later, the demonstrators went to the Iranian Embassy in Delhi. After announcing their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and Imam Khomeyni, they presented a statement to the Iranian ambassador in India. It says:

We Indian Muslims, lovers of Islam, announce our hatred of the infidel Saddam. We are sorry that we are away from Iran and unable to fight hand in hand with our Iranian brothers and sisters in this war against this international and anti-Islamic conspiracy.

We ask God to grant our valiant Iranian brothers and sisters strength to continue this war against the Satan Saddam.

Islamic Liberation Groups

JN051138 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Nov 80

["Text" of joint statement issued by Islamic liberation movements meeting in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Since the triumph of the glorious Islamic revolution in Iran under the leader of the nation, the great Imam Khomeyni, it has been clear to all vigilant Muslims that all the atheist forces would be lying in wait for this revolution because they had seen that this revolution was becoming the hope of all the world's oppressed. These forces have seen in this revolution a factor that will stimulate the sense of jihad of all the Muslims in the world.

Since that time, the world has witnessed several desperate attempts to weaken or abort the revolution. God, however, decided otherwise and was determined to champion his religion, even against the atheists' wishes.

The treacherous aggression carried out by colonialist quarters through their agent despot Saddam Husayn, is nothing more than part of the international and atheist conspiracy against the revolution of glorious Islam in Iran, the country of sacrifice and courage.

The Islamic liberation movements convening in Tehran, the stronghold of world Islamic revolution, on 1 November 1980, while condemning this wicked aggression which directly serves the alien Zionist entity and world imperialist forces, call on the Islamic nation to increase its presence in the arena of this war through various forms.

This war is a crucial war between Islam and atheism. It is not a war between Arabs and Persians as the agent Ba'th Party claims. The imam has risen to fight atheism, and every Muslim in this world is dutybound to fully shoulder his responsibility to contribute in achieving triumph of Islam and repulsing the atheist imperialist forces, whether Eastern or Western imperialism.

We proudly appreciate the honest stands adopted by all the masses in the various Islamic countries, stands which have made the rancorous colonialist quarters reassess their calculations because they saw themselves entering a war with the entire Islamic nation and not solely with Iran.

We especially appreciate the courageous stands adopted by our Muslim masses in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and the other Arab countries. These masses stood in the camp of Islam despite all the kinds of terrorism and oppression practiced against them by the agent rulers.

In this meeting, we grasp the opportunity to reiterate our complete allegiance to the great Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and of the glorious Islamic march. We announce that we shall carry out, God willing, our holy duty of sacrificing what is dear to us to the last drop of our blood for the sake of keeping the banner of Islam fluttering. This will be a jihad until victory or sacrifice is attained.

[Signed] The Organization of the Islamic Revolution in the Arabian Peninsula, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, the Movement of Iraqi Deportees, the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq and the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq

Indian, Libyan Fuel, Supplies

LD051028 Kuwait KUNA in English 0953 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (KUNA)--India has rushed diesel and lubricating oil while Libya is urgently sending to war-torn Iran supplies of high octane fuels for the Iranian Air Force, informed sources here said Wednesday.

These sources added that the first consignment of 6,000 drums of Indian diesel arrived at Bandar 'Abbas recently and more supplies were due to arrive here from India in the near future.

The fuel from Libya was due to arrive here within the next few days, sources added.

Meanwhile, an Iran Air passenger plane flew from Zahedan airport in Iran to India and Pakistan to pick up the deliveries of medicines, blood bags and plastic syringes.

The plane also carried passengers after the Iranian Government hastily contacted the Indian and Pakistani Consulates in Zahedan to receive the passengers stranded for a long time in this border town.

In Tehran, the government announced it would start the supply of diesel oil shortly for centrally air-conditioned houses and skyscrapers all over the capital.

There was acute shortage of petrol, kerosene oil and natural gas cylinders in Tehran and other parts of the country and the Government of Iran were distributing ration cards from door to door urging people to cut down the use of [word indistinct] oils as much as possible.

SCHOOLS IN DUBAI, QATAR CELEBRATE 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

GF051801 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A television and radio correspondent for the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubayy has reported that students at the Iranian school in Dubayy participated in a demonstration and in ceremonies in the school's courtyard yesterday on the occasion of the celebrated day of 4 November, when important and historic events for the Iranian people occurred.

Similar ceremonies were held at the Iranian girls' secondary school in Dubayy.

Ceremonies commemorating this day were also held in four Iranian schools in Qatar.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 264-268

264: Successes at Susangerd, Dezful

LD061735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 264 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran: The results of the operations carried out by the fast-flying brothers in the Airborne Division are brought to your attention as follows:

1. This morning, in several lightning attacks at the Susangerd front and the Allaho Akhbar heights, 8 enemy tanks were destroyed and 95 persons of the forces of blasphemy were killed. In the same attack, an ammunition truck and an enemy vehicle were set on fire and destroyed.

2. This afternoon in the region to the west of Dezful, two tanks were destroyed and our helicopter crew, in hand-to-hand combat, killed the passengers of the tank and the vehicle belonging to the Iraqi aggressors. [sentence as heard]

3. This afternoon on the front to the west of Dezful a motorized column was destroyed and two big tankers were set on fire.

4. On the same front two personnel carriers, four ammunition trucks, three miscellaneous vehicles, three range rovers and an enemy bulldozer were destroyed.

[Sisnged] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

265: Fighting in Ilam, Susangerd

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 265 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is a report about some of the heroic operations of our brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in fighting the forces of blasphemy from 1400 yesterday till midday today, 6 November.

1. On the Ilam front: As a result of artillery and mortar fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran an enemy ammunition dump was set on fire and a number of personnel of the forces of blasphemy were killed.

2. In the Shush region and on the Susangerd front: Our heroic forces caused appreciable losses in enemy lives and damage to equipment. During this battle one of our tanks was also destroyed and one of our military personnel was martyred. Three nonmilitary brothers were also wounded during these operations.

3. As a result of fierce bombardment by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 0800 this morning one of the watch towers in Umm ar-Risas, Iraq, was demolished and five Iraqi mercenaries were severely wounded.

[Sighned] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

266: New Payroll Regulations

LD061910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 266 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Those officers, NCO's and soldiers who completed their service in the year 1977 who have been called up and are now serving are hereby informed:

1. According to the resolution of the Council of Ministers dated 12 October all the employees of ministries, establishments and public and private companies who have been called up will receive their salaries and benefits from the same ministries, establishments and companies and the army will not pay anything towards their salary. But if they participate in war missions then they will receive an extra payment for having taken part in war missions.

2. The salaries of employees in private companies and self-employed persons who are called up will be at least 25,000 rials, in addition to the extra payment for taking part in war missions, which will be paid by the army. The private companies can pay the difference between the salary and benefits paid by the army and the employees' previous salary and benefits directly to the employees.

3. It is hereby announced that the tax on salary and benefits paid by the army will be deducted according to the country's tax regulations.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

267: Antiaircraft, Airborne Successes

LD062220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2051 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 267 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: Yesterday, Wednesday, 5 November, one Iraqi MiG was downed by antiaircraft artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the western part of the country. Also, at 2132 tonight, one Iraqi MiG was hit by the antiaircraft guns of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran near Bushehr and was destroyed.

Following the successful operations carried out on Thursday, 6 November, by the heroes of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran which were brought to your attention in previous communiques, another part of these activities is hereby announced:

1. In the western parts of Dezful, the enemy forces were attacked and four enemy trucks were destroyed and about 20 mercenaries of the infidel Saddam were killed.

2. A number of trenches and positions occupied by Saddam's mercenaries in the border posts of Fallahiyeh and Al-Mo'amareh in Iraq were destroyed.

3. The oil pipelines running between Al-Faw and Basra were destroyed in such a way that the flames were seen hours later.

4. Three trucks and three long-range artillery pieces were set on fire and an ammunition dump belonging to the Ba'thist forces inside Iraqi territory was destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

268: 6-7 Oct Operations

LD071116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Communique 268 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is an account of some of the activities of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 0700 yesterday until 0700 today.

1. The enemy observation and watchtower at Panjwin, in northern Iraq, was attacked and severely damaged.

2. In the southwest region, north of Bostan, eight enemy military vehicles were destroyed.

3. In areas near Khuninshahr a number of enemy tanks were attacked and damaged. About 15 enemy trucks were destroyed and some enemy forces killed and wounded.

4. One post near (Al-Halfayah) in Iraq and 18 enemy tanks and trucks were completely destroyed in the same area.

5. In areas near Abadan and Khuninshahr the enemy forces were attacked by fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and casualties inflicted upon the enemy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Froces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AIR FORCE DESTROYS COMMUNICATION STATION IN IRAQ

LD061748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS reporter at 1800 today in a telephone conversation with the commanding officer of one of the country's airbases, was informed that the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a series of operations today succeeded in destroying the observation, communication, listening and spy station in the heights to the north of Sulaymaniyeh, Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN ABADAN, KHUNISHAHR

Iraqi Retreat

LD051746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Abadan the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this afternoon twice flew over enemy positions along the Bahmanshir River on the Abadan front and destroyed another section of the enemy's positions and equipment. According to this dispatch during this afternoon too a fierce battle raged on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis between the combatants of Islam, consisting of military forces, guards corpsmen, our Khuzestani Arab brothers and the defenders of the city, and the deceived mercenaries of Saddam, with the two sides firing on each other. According to this report up to this afternoon the enemy continued to pound the residential parts of Abadan using heavy artillery and during this attack five motor launches were set on fire by enemy mortars.

This afternoon the PARS correspondent reported from one of the Abadan fronts: the body of an Iraqi officer, Maj Na'im 'Abd al-Matar, who commanded one of two armored units of the agressive Iraqi Army, was pulled out of the Bahmanshir River, and the combatants of Islam, carrying out the necessary religious rites, buried his body in the vicinity.

According to a Central News Bureau dispatch following today's heroic operations by our air force brothers over enemy positions, Abadan's northern front was littered with the dead bodies of the Iraqi mercenaries and the enemy is temporarily retreating toward the north. This morning the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran wiped out the infidel enemies moveing columns on the Al-Faw-Basra highway with their repeated bombings and killed a great many of Saddam's mercenary forces.

Iraqi Advance Foiled

LD070545 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] AT 0030 today the PARS was told by an informed official in Abadan: last night the enemy's efforts to cross the Bahmanshir River in the eastern part of the town were neutralized. The army forces, the guard corps, and the other brave defenders of town in an attack on the enemy inflicted heavy losses and pushed him back. The enemy, having suffered this defeat, as usual brought the city's residential areas under artillery fire and inflicted damage on the people's houses.

The forces of blasphemy yesterday afternoon intended to penetrate Abadan through the area between (Khevr) and (Kahestan), but the combatants pushed the enemy back.

According to an informed official in Abadan, yesterday the bodies of six of Saddam's mercenaries were collected from the Bahmanshir River. According to this official, apart from the enemy losses over the past few days--which include the annihilation of almost an entire Iraqi battalion--a number of trenches, armored equipment and enemy troops on the Abadan front are destroyed every day, and the bodies of Saddam's mercenaries are afloat on the waters of Bahmanshir every day.

According to this official, one of the Iraqi captives has stated: The deep belief and faith of the Iranian forces in God make us fear.

According to this report, yesterday the brave pilots of our air force crushed the enemy positions on the Abadan front several times and once again, in harmony with the ground defenders of the city, foiled the efforts of the forces of blasphemy to move toward and penetrate the city.

6 NOV ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Red Alert

GF061550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1458 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you are now hearing is the red alert signal. An air raid is imminent.

Air Attack Repulsed

LD062120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Ahvaz at 1920 today reported: This evening at 1800, 1830 and 1900, three aggressive Iraqi aircraft violated Ahvaz' airspace, but immediately they faced fire from the air defense units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were forced to flee. Contacting PARS an informed official also described the overall situation in Ahvaz as almost calm. He said: The city of Ahvaz came under intense enemy artillery bombardment for 2 hours this afternoon.

Also from 0800 this morning till 1700 the Susangerd highway came under intense enemy artillery attack from the Iraqi mercenary forces, and unfortunately a private vehicle traveling along the Susangerd highway was totally destroyed and its driver lost his life during this incident. According to this report, the city of Susangerd was also a target for enemy artillery today.

ID Cards

GF061434 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Ahvaz Islamic prosecutor's office on 6 NOVEMBER 1980]

[Text] In his exalted name: The public is hereby informed that, effective today, 6 November, until further notice, all citizens entering the city of Ahvaz must carry an identification card or birth certificate. Otherwise, the resistance mobilization guards will prevent them from entering the city.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGIONS

Qasr-e Shirin Attack

LD062205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with the operations carried out by the guards brothers and other forces defending the revolution in the west of the country:

The Islamic revolution of the fighting nation of Iran is still advancing and bringing the good tidings of the final victory of the soldiers of God over the soldiers of Satan. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, together with other struggling and committed brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are dealing repeated blows on the unclean corps of the infidel enemy by their guerrilla attacks.

1. Today, in the Qasr-e Shirin area, the fighters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a lightning guerrilla attack on the armored and motorized units of the enemy succeeded in killing 200 Iraqi infidel mercenaries, and injuring about 300 others. In this successful attack, which was carried out with artillery support, four personnel carriers and several enemy vehicles were destroyed. In these operations one of the guards brothers was martyred.

2. This morning, the brothers in the guerrilla forces of the guards corps succeeded in foiling an attack by Saddam's mercenary forces in the Qasr-e' Shirin area and killed and injured about 50 enemy personnel.

3. This morning, 6 November, the operations unit of the guards corps in [name indistinct] Gharb, together with other fighting forces of the revolution, succeeded in destroying a minibus and a (Khavar) truck carrying ammunition and counterrevolutionary raiders in the Baba Yadegar region of (Danaghu) in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. In this attack 64 raiders were killed.

[Signed] The public relations of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Battles in Ilam Area

LD062159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2044 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting the revolution guards corps in Ilam at 2140 this evening PARS reported:

Ilam's Islamic revolution's combatant forces opened artillery fire on the Iraqi infidel mercenaries in the Konjan Cham region today.

During these attacks six enemy personnel bunkers, several tanks and an armored bunker of the Ba'thist mercenaries were destroyed and their personnel killed.

Also during this battle the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, employing intensive fire, totally destroyed an enemy military column, mortar and five-five fieldgun emplacements and wiped out a number of Ba'thist infidels. During this battle six Islamic revolution guards were wounded and moved into Ilam hospital, but their condition is satisfactory.

'Very Intense' Fighting

LD070607 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau from Kermanshah, the combative revolution guards corps yesterday in several successful guerrilla operations on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts killed a number of enemy personnel and several of Saddam's deceived troops surrendered to the Iranian forces.

The latest report, received late last night, states that very intense fighting continues on most of the western front.

Capture of Heights Near Sumar

LD070626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] At 2300 last night the PARS correspondent reported from the battlefield of Sumar: On Thursday the combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after an intensive fight with the Ba'thist forces, managed to capture all the strategic heights and positions up to 30 km from Sumar.

According to a report by the PARS correspondent, who has visited the various fronts in the western region, the morale of our brave fighters in the region has been described as excellent.

SHIRAZ YOUTHS ACCUSED OF 'FIFTH COLUMN' ACTIVITIES

GF020810 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] O, combatant and martyr-nurturing sisters and brothers: At a time when Iran is at war with the aggressive Iraqi regime, the American Ba'thist Party's fifth column has been mobilized in the cities and is spreading rumors and creating an artificial state of unrest. They are trying to halt the zeal of the Muslim and combatant people of Iran.

While our committed Khuzestani sisters and brothers are creating epics at the battlefronts and are defending Islam and every inch of their homeland, a number of the uncommitted have fled from the battle fronts and they are disturbing people and shopkeepers by spreading rumors which insult the sacred religious beliefs of the people. Those on the side of wrong--be they Feda'i, Tudehi, or others--have escaped from war service and are all in the same camp. A group of these same Khuzestani youth, in cooperation with the American-Marxists, attacked [hamleh] the people who used to advise and guide them and by so doing have created unrest in the religious city of Shiraz.

Following this incident the revolution guards, after receiving many complaints from the noble and zealous people of Shiraz against these decadent people, immediately found and arrested the leaders of this American fifth column with the cooperation of the very faithful Shiraz Muslims.

A search of these elements uncovered a large quantity of drugs, daggers and switchblade knifes as well as membership cards in faithless communist groups and other things which are too shameful to mention. This incident is not the first nor the last of these heathens. However, as usual, with the help and alertness of the martyr-nurturing people this plot was nipped in the bud.

[Signed] Fars Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--Shiraz center

FARS GOVERNOR GENERAL WARNS AGAINST GUARD DUTY LAXITY

GF020558 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique issued by governor general of Fars Province--no date given]

[Text] According to reports from the governorate general's office, some government officers, without taking into consideration the present extraordinary situation, are being careless in guard duty during emergency situations. Therefore, we are issuing this final warning that if the duty officers are not present in their offices during duty hours they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations and will be exposed to the public through the mass media.

[Signed] Mohammad Nabi Habibi, Fars governor general

TABRIZ DEPUTY TAKES OVER AS EAST AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR

LD011430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1117 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Following the resignation of engineer Gharavi, governor general of East Azarbayjan, Dr Mohammad Sarukhani, deputy of Tabriz at the Islamic Majlis, has taken over the post of new governor general of this province.

NVOI: CIA, PENTAGON CONNECTED WITH COUNTERREVOLUTION

GF021334 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Attacking the True Revolutionary Organs Is a Fatal Blow to the Fruits of Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, one of the tactical objectives behind the war imposed on our nation was to force the Government of the Islamic Republic to concentrate all its forces and attention on the solution of border problems and counter the imposed war so that the way was paved for a definitive blow by counterrevolutionaries upon our republic's regime in other parts of our country, especially in the capital. We all know that the imposed war offered internal counterrevolutionary forces a better chance to mobilize and regroup. Escaped counterrevolutionary elements outside the country have been incorporated into military units with the help of the United States, Israel, Pakistan, Egypt and others. The war has given them more opportunity to cooperate with the internal counterrevolutionaries.

During a special meeting held recently in the presence of Carter the question of coordinating the internal countrerevolutionary forces with those outside the country was discussed, among other things. It was decided that all necessary measures with regard to coordination of these counterrevolutionary and criminal forces against the Islamic Republic should be stepped up after the hostage problem has been solved. The preliminaries of this plan are already under preparation.

CIA and Pentagon advisers consider the coordination of internal and external counterrevolutionaries and the suppression of true leftist forces and the honest followers of the imam's line of special importance.

They know well and have witnessed during the past 20 months that the true forces of revolution and all organizations and institutions committed to the revolution have defended the fruits of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its existence, along with other defenders of Iran's independence, to the last breath. We have witnessed the heroism and sacrifice of these true and revolutionary forces who have defended the territorial integrity of our beloved homeland shoulder to shoulder with the Islamic Revolution Guards and patriotic soldiers.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, the nation's chief prosecutor, has condemned the occupation of party headquarters and centers. It is over 2 months since he issued the order to evacuate these centers. He announced that the occupation of political party headquarters and centers is to the advantage of the counterrevolution, but as wel all know, the occupied headquarters and centers are still under the control of hooligans and counterrevolutionaries.

After unveiling the U.S. imperialist plan arranged at Carter's special meeting, there is no doubt that the attacks on the headquarters and centers of committed parties and the continued occupation of these centers by Maoist and monopolistic groups are related to the CIA and Pentagon schemers. Arresting this or that member of these parties allegedly in line with the imam's popular and anti-imperialism policy, the agents of world-devouring U.S. imperialism have infiltrated the administration. Often the authorities, knowlingly or unknowingly, comply with the wishes of the CIA and Pentagon agents. Anyone who, under whatever pretext, attacks religious or political organizations committed to the revolution is aiding and abetting U.S. imperialism.

Our emancipated nation is going through sensitive and turbulent times. Under these conditions, to deprive the nation of its true defenders would be the greatest treason to the achievements of the revolution and the greatest service to the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

The nation's imam has truly said that those who help U.S. imperialism unknowingly are agents of the United States. Despite the fact that they do not realize this, they share the role of U.S. official agents. People are right when they say we should not sacrifice the revolution and its achievements under the pretext of ignorance, prejudice, monopolism and self-praise. We have often seen individuals who, acting irresponsibly and on their own volition, issue orders to attack this or that revolutionary organization and later brag of having taken revenge on the leftists. They have displayed documents confiscated from the party organizations. Under what law or government system can one explain such action and irresponsibility? Unknowingly, they are helping U.S. imperialism, the number one enemy of the Iranian nation, the great Satan and the enemy of the world's oppressed.

At a time when all true forces of the revolution committed to the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line should mobilize with unity of action and words to defend the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attacks on true revolutionary organizations and the banning of democratic newspapers can be fatal blows to the revolutionary forces of the Iranian nation.

NVOI WARNS AGAINST U.S. ELEMENTS IN REGIME

GF021204 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Deviation From the Principal Path of the Revolution Is Treason"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, we have warned the emancipated people of our homeland many times that not only counterrevolutionaries but also masked elements of U.S. imperialism within our government want to profit from the war imposed on our people and thus renew the inauspicious grip of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The argument of these people, which they broadcast with a mass of rumors to the people, is that we need military spare parts to defend the country's territorial integrity.

The government that can give us such parts is the United States. These dealers [word indistinct] of the West and the Pentagon lackeys conclude from this that there is no choice but to retreat before the United States and accept its terms of bondage.

This is pure fallacy, the aim of which, as we said, is to return the human-devouring United States to our country. Fortunately, many of our leaders and responsible authorities realize the danger of this plot by counterrevolutionaries and masked and unmasked agents of U.S. imperialism. Our prime minister, Mr Raja'i, speaking in front of tens of thousands of people, stressed this danger. The prime minister told the people: The advice of this insignificant little brother of yours is that we should make certain the pressure does not make us deviate even slightly from the main revolutionary line. We will pull our spare parts out of the throat of this great Satan, every bit that we own. However, we are not prepared to accept the role of servant of the United States for even a moment in order to win this imposed war.

The prime minister also said: Be vigilant. Learn to look at the current arguments in the correct way. Be aware that the counterrevolutionaries might (?want to) force us into the van of the United States and its allies. I would exchange nothing, not $20,000, not $200 billion or even 300 or 1,000 times that amount for 1 hour of free life.

It is obvious that the prime minister's speech is a reflection of the will of the people and shows the rebellion of our emancipated people against the plots of a group who want to use the difficulties produced by the war to sell out Iran's freedom and independence again, thus making it the scene of invasion by the world-devouring United States. Will the Iranian nation succumb to this humiliation? Certainly not! The Iranian nation has sacrificed its best children for half a century in order to break the chain of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism. In half a century [words indistinct] every day of this nation is [word indistinct] and every month is the month of Moharram, and every corner the desert of Karbala, in the period of [word indistinct] of the glorious revolution--led by imam Khomeyni--alone our nation sacrificed tens of thousands of martyrs. How can such a nation accept reconciliation with its sworn enemies, imperialism, the world-devouring United States and its allies?

Our nation will defend every inch of its land with tooth and claw. Progressive mankind will support the just demands and any action by our authorities to end this imposed war. Therefore [word indistinct] during the period of the revolution and afterward has constantly been and is the subject of the obvious plots and aggression by the world-devouring United States and its allies. Also, it constantly enjoyed the pure support of progressive mankind.

Today our nation has many loyal friends and true supporters in the shape of the socialist countries, the international labor movement and national liberation movements all over the world. It can rely on their support.

It is true that in this life-and-death battle--the battle for the defense of territorial integrity, the achievements of the revolution and the Islamic Republic--our nation must rely on its own power first and foremost. However, in our world--in the world of the oppressors and international plunderers which, using the power of international gendarmes like U.S. imperialism and its allies, resort to any plot and type of aggression to make slaves of emancipated nations--no country in the process of struggle for final freedom can do without the support of progressive nations and human beings. There is no doubt that the mobilization of true revolutionary forces, regardless of their religious and political beliefs, makes it possible to win against the plots of the counterrevolutionaries, the aggression of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the war that the United States has imposed on our nation. We must be vigilant against the threats by the counterrevolutionaries and U.S. lackeys.

NVOI URGES U.S. TO MEET CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGE RELEASE

TA051530 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Conditions for the Release of the Hostages"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: On the eve of the anniversary of the occupation of the U.S. spy den by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy on 4 November 1979, finally Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly announced its definite decision regarding the 52 American spies. During the year since the occupation of the U.S. spy house in our liberated homeland, Carter and his gang and the U.S. fifth column in Iran resorted to all kinds of conspiracies and plots to allegedly free the hostages, but in reality to renew the evil domination of U.S. imperialism in Iran.

They engaged in coup plots more than 13 times against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and they once even openly resorted to military aggression against our liberated homeland. As we are aware they are also foisted in imposed and destructive war on the emancipated people of Iran and the Muslim people of Iraq with the assistance of their accomplices, a war with damages during only the first month which have reached $9 billion, a war which has resulted in the death of thousands of Iranian strugglers and patriots.

During this year, the agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism--whose numbers are unfortunately not few in our governmental organizations--resorted to all kinds of tricks and conspiracies to save the lives of the U.S. spies. It was only the decisiveness and irreconcilability of our homeland's people against U.S. imperialism that blocked the way everywhere of those desiring the return of U.S. imperialism. During this one year the liberals and compromisers installed at government organizations, like the Qotbzadehs, the Yazdis and the Bazargans, leveled all kinds of unjust accusations at the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Again it was the decisiveness and the defense of the struggling Iranian nation that always and everywhere protected these noble and struggling students from the harm of the agents of the CIA and the Pentagon. The decision of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly was a decisive response to world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents and mercenaries.

The suggestions of the Special Commission reviewing the problem of the American spies to the Islamic Consultative Assembly--and which were approved by a decisive majority of the Majlis deputies--are as follows:

1. Since the U.S. Government in the past has continuously engaged in various political and military interventions in Iran's internal affairs, therefore it should promise and guarantee that henceforth it will not engage in any direct or indirect military and political intervention in the affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The unfreezing of all of Iran's assets and the taking ownership of these assets and all of Iran's capital and property which are in the United States or in institutions belonging to the U.S. Government or to U.S. citizens in other countries, so that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be able to use them in any way it deems; and declaring null and void the U.S. President's order of 14 November 1979 and previous orders freezing Iran's assets.

3. The cancellation and annulment of all economic and financial decisions and measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the carrying out of all the necessary executive and legal procedures in order to cancel and annul all lawsuits and claims of the U.S. Government as well as American firms and companies against Iran.

4. The return of the deceased shah's properties or recognition of the effectiveness of the action of the Iranian Government pertaining to its sovereignty in confiscating the properties of the deceased shah and his close relatives, which according to Iranian laws belong to the Iranian nation.

According to the decision of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Government of the Islamic Republic will release all 52 American criminals in return for the implementation of all the aforementioned conditions by the U.S. Government, and in case there is need for additional time for the implementation of some of these conditions, with the acceptance of all the conditions by the U.S. Government in return for the implementation of all [word indistinct] the conditions, [as heard] a number of the criminals will be released according to the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the resolution of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly in case the U.S. Government does not abide by all these conditions or part of them, the judicial branch of the Islamic Republic of Iran is bound by its responsibilites to carry out its penal duties.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's Consultative Assembly, declared in front of domestic and foreign correspondents: Now it is America, if it is really interested in the fate of the spy hostages, that should strive for their release by accepting the reasonable proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran. If the U.S. Government, as it had claimed during this year, is interested in the release of the hostages, it should naturally put an end to the political game with the fate of the American hostages by accepting these minimal conditions.

All the anti-imperialist measures and decisions of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly have the approval of the Iranian nation.

NVOI WARNS OF PLOTS BY U.S. IMPERIALISM

TA291920 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 October carried a commentary "We Must Be Alert and Prepared Against the Plots of World-Devouring U.S. Imperialism. It says that while the Carter administration, in order to divert world public opinion and to gain prestige in the eyes of the Americans on the eve of the presidential election, is pretending that it is striving to seek the release of the American hostages through diplomacy and peaceful means, it is at the same time continuing its aggressive measures to revive the lost positions of world-devouring U.S. imperialism in our country. Knowledgeable observers rightly point out that for America the issue of the hostages is merely a pretext and that the main goal is the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic in our homeland, the installation of a puppet and dependent regime and the restoration of its plundering positions in Iran.

According to U.S. newspapers, the Carter administration is engaged in implementing a new strategy according to which the United States will use nuclear weapons in its military intervention in the Persian Gulf region. Currently the Americans and their NATO allies have concentrated more than 60 of their warships in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf waters, and, according to reports, the number of these warships is being increased. For officials of the Carter administration the problem of the hostages is not the issue; for America, the issue is Iran.

Unfortunately, in our country some of the admirers of establishing close relations with the United States, by exploiting the difficulties arising from the imposed war, are striving to open the way for their American masters in Iran. The danger of U.S. aggression and military intervention is a real danger, and one cannot and should not overlook it even for one moment. At the same time the danger of the attempt of certain elements who are trying to renew U.S. domination over Iran is also a serious danger. It is the duty of all of our homeland's people to double their revolutionary vigilance and, hand in hand in a single united, popular and democratic front, to rise in defense of the revolution and its gains and be prepared to thwart the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region and to crush the plots of the internal enemies.